1: Melamid K-4 (no date) 1953 MK4 Trucial Oman MK4
Qatar MK3

In addition, water-distilling plants, hospitals, and other installations were set up by the oil company. The first regular police force in the whole southeastern Persian Gulf region is now being established, paid out of the oil revenues. As a result of the economic growth of the state, a British government representative is now permanently stationed in the area, and the first modern bank has opened its offices at Doha, which is assuming some of the functions of a capital city.

Qatar's revenues from oil royalties are estimated to have been about $4,200,000 in 1951. A profit-sharing scheme between the company and the sheikh took effect in September, 1952, and, based on current petroleum production and prices, Qatar's share in the future annual profits is estimated at about $12,000,000.[13]

Impact of Oil Development

From the descriptions of recent visitors it appears that cessation of warfare must precede the effective development of the resources of the Trucial Coast. The drawing of permanent boundaries will be a prerequisite for a truce on land as well as for the division of royalties and possible profit participation schemes. There may already be agreement on some coastal points for boundary delimitation (Table I); inland, perhaps because of the absence of marked physical features, there seem to be no traditional points that might assist in the establishment of boundaries. Some sheikhs are reported to be ready to agree to definite boundaries; for, as Codrai[14] reports, "their appetites [are] wetted [*sic*] by concession subsidies." Writing about the same time, Sir Olaf Caroe[15] remarks that "there will be a scramble to assert and establish rights over land which may be disputed between two or more Shaikhs . . . The worst instincts . . . may then have full play." So far, no announcements of definite boundary decisions or of a general truce in the land fighting have been made, and all the available evidence appears to confirm Sir Olaf Caroe's pessimistic prediction. Meanwhile, for example, the concession of Abu Dhabi reads (translated from the Arabic): "And if in the future there should be carried out a delimitation of the territory belonging to Abu Dhabi . . . then the area (of this Agreement) shall coincide with the boundaries provided in such delimitation."[16] The Bedouins of Trucial 'Oman and their rights and ambitions further complicate the problem; for many of them roam also over territory that may be part of Saudi Arabia, or 'Oman, or Qatar, or possibly even Aden Protectorate.

[13] Calculated from the *Petroleum Press Service*, Vol. 19, No. 10, London, October, 1952, p. 356.

[14] R. A. Codrai: 'Oman, Including the Trucial Coast, *Canadian Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 40, 1950, pp. 184–192; reference on p. 192.

[15] Wells of Power (London, 1951), p. 22.

[16] Quoted in *Petroleum Press Service*, Vol. 19, No. 1, January, 1952, p. 6.